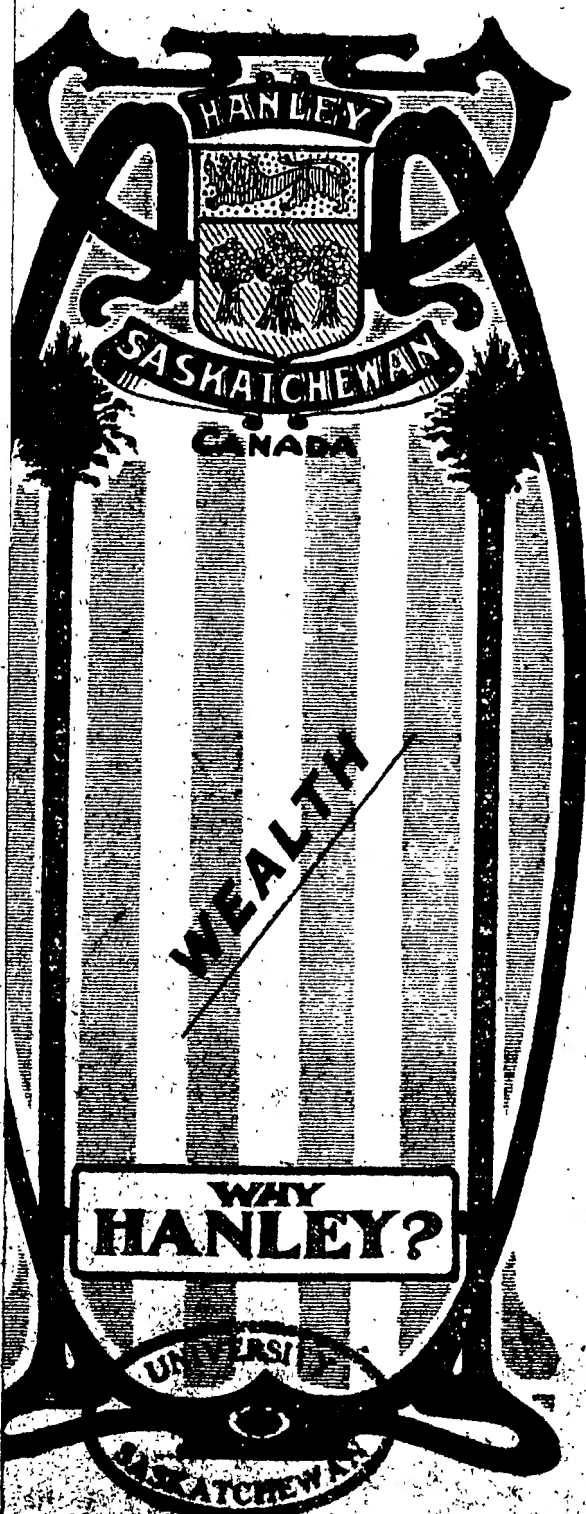


PRESSBOARD
PAMPHLET BINDER

Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.



**WHY
HANLEY?**

Shaw's Library

Shortt

F

1074.5

.H2A1

HANLEY

HANLEY
BOARD OF TRADE
HANLEY, SASK.



Scott Library



960-48
23-5-49

PREFACE

*"There comes a tide in the affairs of men
which taken at the flood leads
on to victory"*

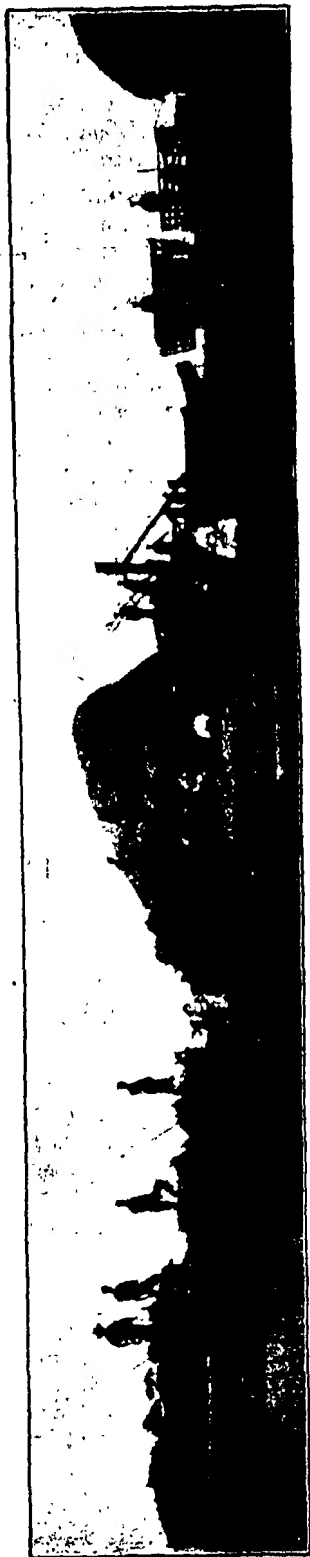
An hour, only one hour, a short space of time in the life of a man, yet in that short time information may be gained which might have the effect of entirely changing his views and mode of life. An hour spent in looking through the pages of this book cannot help but be profitable, if only for the reason that at its end you have a better knowledge of the resources of the Hanley Plains, in Saskatchewan, Canada; its people, and what they have accomplished in the short time they have been here, and what they may reasonably expect to accomplish in the next few years.

You will also learn of the prospects that await you, should you come to Hanley, where we can assure you of a hearty welcome. Possibly this book may come into your hands at a time when you contemplate making a change in your mode of life or occupation. You may have a desire to see some of the wonders of this new West, in which we people in and around Hanley are living and prospering. Our suggestion to you is to come to us, here in Hanley, and look at our lands and realize for yourselves, as we realize, the chances that await the men who will avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire, at one quarter of its actual value, some of the finest farming land on the continent of North America, in a district famous for the fertility of its soil and its favored climatic conditions.

This book has been issued by the Hanley Board of Trade, who are merely giving a plain, unvarnished account of the grand opportunities for farming around Hanley. They have not sought to place before you anything which they feel, in the event of your visiting this district, would cause you to believe that you had been misled. They are sincere in their beliefs that they have around Hanley a soil of the most amazing fertility. They invite you to visit this district and prove for yourself the truth of the things they are about to relate to you.

BOARD OF TRADE

Hanley, Saskatchewan, Canada



JOHNSTON BROS. THRESHING NEAR HANLEY--YIELD 34 BUSHELS TO ACRE.

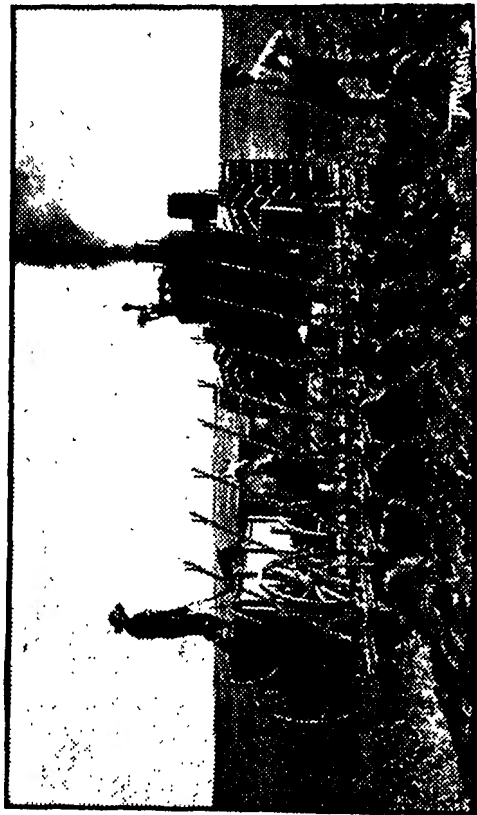
The Earth and the Fullness Thereof

Being some simple Statements compiled from the Saskatchewan field reports for 1909

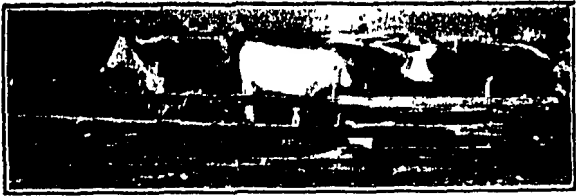
There are times when the mind of man is awed by his own littleness, when he realizes with stunning force that his works upon the face of nature are but unenduring monuments of his impotence. Yet Nature is kindly, and although however small and feeble the weak efforts of mankind may be to wrest from Nature the full measure of her prodigality, there is sufficient of the spirit of nature in all humanity to urge it onwards and upwards towards making the most of the chances afforded.

A striking illustration of what mankind may accomplish is shown in the brief history of the Hanley district, a history of only seven years.

The Province of Saskatchewan, of which the Hanley district has been the most favored, has been in existence some five years. Fifteen years previous to that time, or twenty years ago, a huge expanse of fertile but uncultivated land stretched from the international boundary line to the edge of the big timber in the north of what is now Saskatchewan. With the exception of a few isolated settlements, there were no signs then of human habitation. At the present time, in the year A.D. 1910, the dwellers in Saskatchewan feel that the days of the pioneer are over, never to return again. Yet they have but scratched the surface of their heritage; a mere 12 per cent. of the available agricultural land in the Province was under cultivation, according to the field reports for 1909, which were published in January, 1910. A perusal of this report cannot fail to be of interest to intending settlers. This report was compiled by the Bureau of Information and Statistics of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, and it is one of the most amazingly progressive reports ever issued by a bureau which from its inception has had to deal with one



A common scene of the present, breaking 30 acres per day.



One way of making money in Hanley district.

record-breaking year after another. The following table shows how good and profitable a thing it is to live in Saskatchewan. In 1909 there were in Saskatchewan 81,393 farmers, farming on an average 84 acres of land each, or an amount of land barely equal to the land reserved by the Government for the purposes of road allowances in the Province.

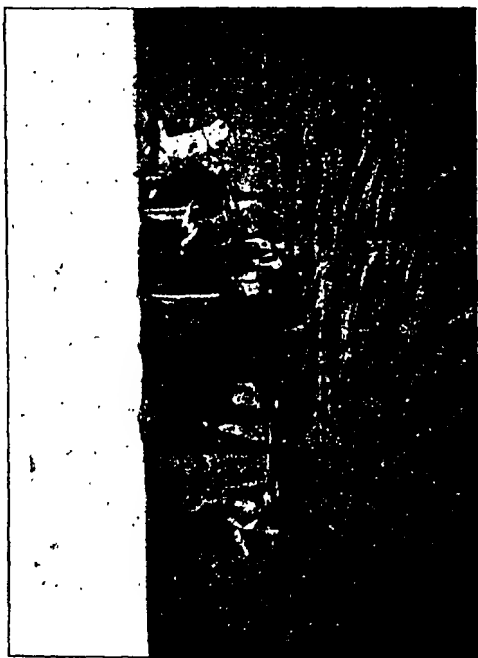
No. of Acres	In	Total Yield	Average yield per acre
4,085,000	Wheat	90,255,000	22.1
2,240,000	Oats	105,465,000	47.1
244,000	Barley	7,833,000	32.1
319,100	Flax	4,448,700	13.9

On 1st July, 1909, there were in Saskatchewan:

429,766 horses	valued at	\$21,488,800
234,458 milch cows	valued at	8,637,945
594,573 other cattle	valued at	11,892,640
152,601 sheep	valued at	839,305
352,385 swine	valued at	1,938,117
Poultry	valued at	1,058,911

From the above table it will be noticed that the total area in grain crops in 1909 in Saskatchewan was 6,898,559 acres. In 1908 the total area in grain crops was 5,881,802, or a little over a million acres less than in 1909.

To raise wheat, however, or other grains, is not sufficient; the grains must be sold to advantage. A little information on this subject would be quite in place. The average price **ON THE FARM** in 1909, for wheat of all grades, was 84 cents per bushel, which means that the wheat crop of Saskatchewan was worth to the farmers who raised it \$75,780,600. Hanley Plains produced 450,000 bushels of this wheat. The oat crop, at an average price of 23 cents per bushel, was worth to the farmers \$27,420,900, and the total value of all grain, root and fodder crops on the farm raised in Saskatchewan for



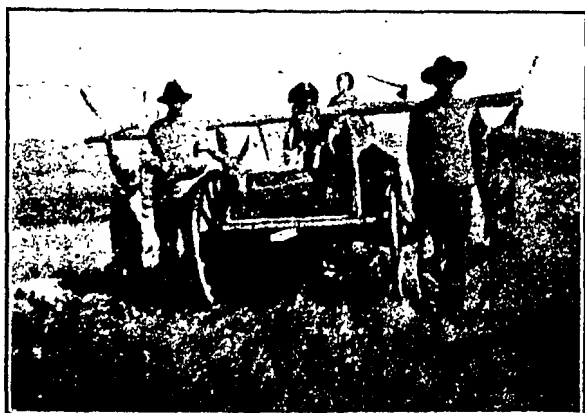
A common scene a few years ago.

1909, together with that of milk and its products, was \$132,530,242.

Comparisons as a rule are odious, but in this case some comparisons may assist intending settlers to form a better idea of what farmers in Saskatchewan are doing, as compared with farmers in the United States of America. The following table shows the total yields and averages in Saskatchewan and a number of the States in the Union:

WHEAT		
State or Province	Total yield per bushel	Average yield per acre
Minnesota	94,000,000	16.8
North Dakota	90,700,000	13.7
SASKATCHEWAN	90,255,000	22.1
Kansas	87,000,000	14.1
OATS		
Illinois	159,000,000	36.6
Iowa	116,000,000	27.0
SASKATCHEWAN	105,465,000	41.1

These figures place Saskatchewan in the FIRST place on the North American Continent as a producer of wheat and oats as to average yield, and THIRD in point of total crop produced. Saskatchewan, in 1909, produced nearly one-eighth as much wheat, and more than one-tenth as much oats, as the whole of the United States of America. Recollect that these figures have been compiled from results gained by farming only 12 per cent. of the available agricultural land in Saskatchewan. The mind almost fails to



These men threshed 37 bushels of wheat to the acre near Hanley; now they are out for a week's sport

grasp the possibilities of wealth within the reach of the people of Saskatchewan when 50 per cent. of its available agricultural land is under cultivation. In another chapter will be found some particulars of what the Hanley Plains, which is admitted by all to be one of the most prolific districts in the Province, has contributed towards these figures. One great outstanding fact must be apparent that Saskatchewan is already a wheat-producing area of importance and a factor in the wheat markets of the world. Only 12 per cent. of its agricultural land is under cultivation; only an area of land equal to the amount reserved in the Province for road allowances—that is all; yet already it is a wheat producing country of importance. Already the wheat markets of the world are affected by Saskatchewan's production. What does the near future hold in store for Saskatchewan and its people? Can you afford to fail to be impressed with the opportunities offered while there is yet scope for your labors, here around Hanley, where wheat is king?



Some products of the Hanley district.

Development of Saskatchewan Valley

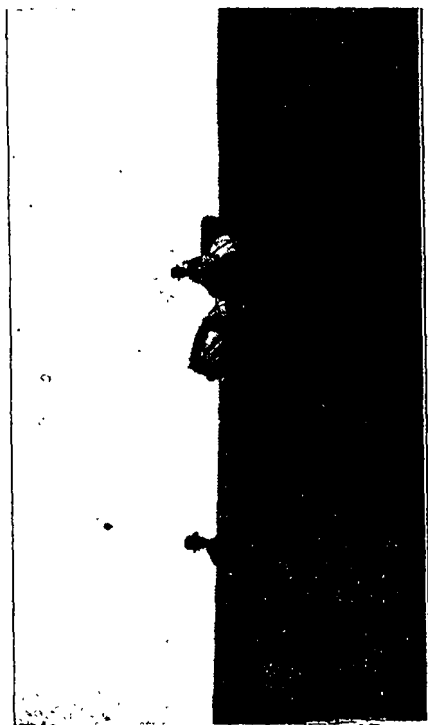
A short account of the development of the Saskatchewan Valley of which district Hanley is the Bulls Eye

The history of the Saskatchewan Valley, of which Hanley is the centre, is the history of Saskatchewan. To understand the history properly, it is necessary to go back previous to 1890, when the Qu'Appelle Valley, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company, built a line from Regina to Prince Albert, a distance of 249 miles. Hanley is situated almost exactly midway between these two points and about 40 miles south of Saskatoon. For 65 miles along the road, up to the year 1901, only three homestead entries had been made, in spite of the fact that the land had been surveyed for twenty years and the railroad completed for 11 years. An example of how poorly the country was settled then is afforded in the fact that for 50 miles north of the section-house at Craik, which is itself 73 miles north of Regina, there was not a building, and the train service consisted of a mixed train running twice a week, hauling both freight and passengers. From which it would appear that in the year 1901 land along this road was worth comparatively little. A glance at the field reports for 1909, as given in Chapter I., will convince the most skeptical that since then a stupendous change has taken place and our resources, which although only slightly developed as yet, yielded a revenue in the year 1909 to the farmers of Saskatchewan and Hanley Plains of \$132,530,242.

Naturally it follows that in 1901 there were no towns along the line; there was no trade for them.

In 1910 the land along the same line of railway, now owned and operated by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and forming part of the main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, soon to be Winnipeg and Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast, is worth between \$15 and

\$75 an acre, and in the Hanley district from \$12.50 to \$40 an acre, while there are no fewer than thirty-one towns between Regina and Prince Albert, among which are three cities—Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert—and next in importance comes the Town of Hanley, which annually exports half a million bushels of wheat and which in the near future will reach the million bushel mark. In another chapter it will be related how Hanley rose and prospered as the market town of a belt where wheat is pre-eminently king.



Up to the neck in wheat, an annual scene on the Hanley plains.

How Some Men Grew Wealthy

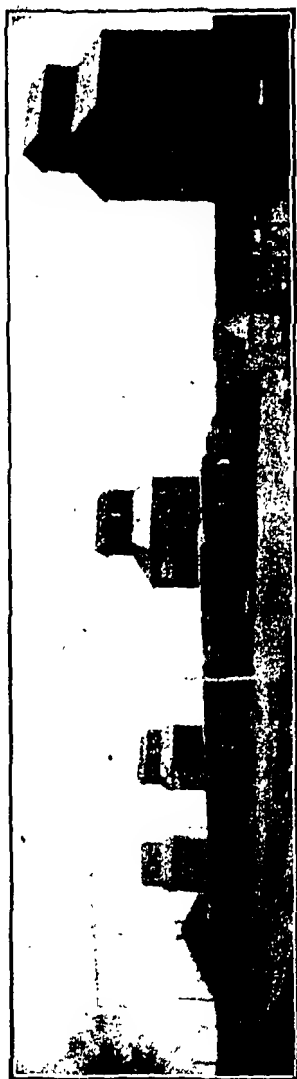
*Being the Story of the Search for
Hidden Treasure*

If you are a business man or a progressive farmer, you will be interested in this chapter, for nothing but facts are contained therein. If you read, it will be related unto you how various men in the last few years made fortunes, and made them honestly, just the same as you can make one on the Hanley Plains, but at considerably less expense and with considerably greater certainty of success than those others whom you will now be told about.

Not many years ago J. C. Hoagland, then of Fort Wayne, Indiana, had a great idea. He was an ordinary, inconspicuous man, but his idea gave him a fortune. His idea was this, and he said: "I will find some article for which there is a widespread need. I will manufacture that article and tell people about it and keep on telling them about it until the need for it has become a demand." He opened a little shop in a side street. Pretty soon Ft. Wayne began to take notice. A few years later Mr. Hoagland was offered, in New York City, a million dollars a word for the trade name of his article. It was Royal Baking Powder, and the offer was declined. The greatest asset of this company is the name itself—Royal Baking Powder. Its factories might burn down and its owners die, but the name Royal Baking Powder would still be worth a million dollars a word, for it has been so firmly stamped on the minds of the public that the moment baking powder is thought of, memory instantly supplies the trade mark—Royal. So all inclusive was Hoagland's business plan that it has been reduced to a formula:

A wide spread need, plus
An article to meet that need, plus
Advertising, equals
SUCCESS.

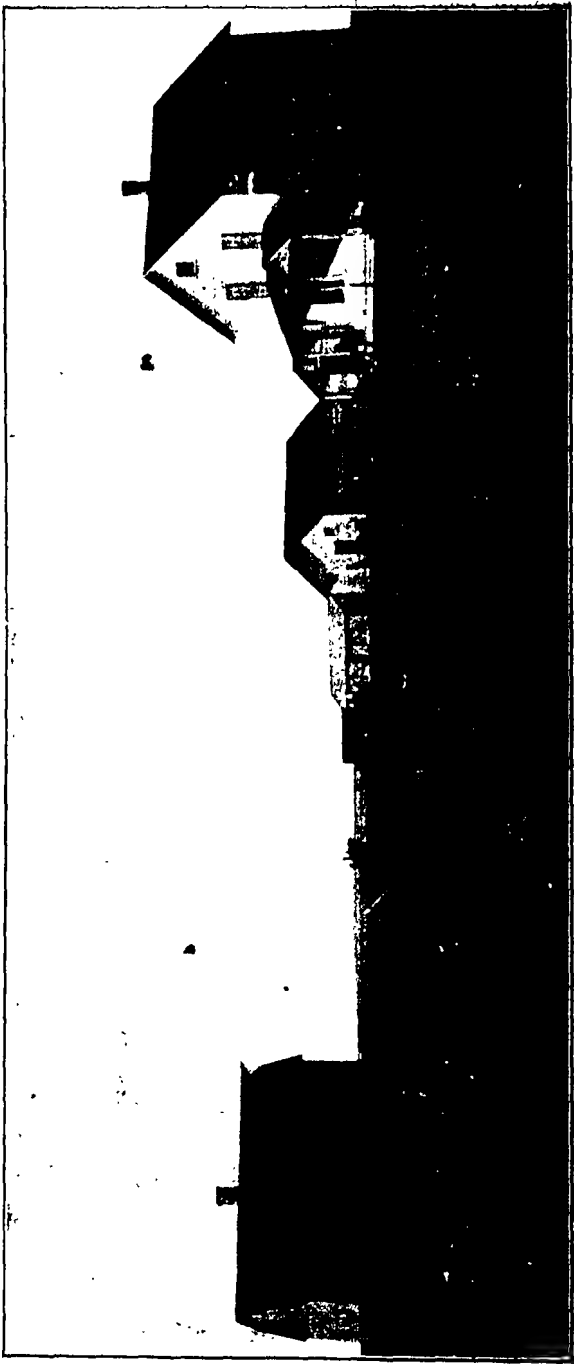
In many different lines of business the



STOREHOUSES IN HANLEY FOR MANY 34 1-2 BUSHEL YIELDS

great pioneers have followed this plan—Mennen with his talcum powder, Pyle with Pearline, Enoch Morgan with Sapolia, C. W. Post with Postum—always where there has been a widespread need, a trade-marked article has leaped successfully forward to meet the demand. HANLEY, in Saskatchewan, Canada, has a trade marked article, which makes the trade marks of the firms aforementioned sink into utter insignificance. No demand has to be created for its product, for the whole world, since the birth of Christ, has demanded a share in the product which Hanley, in Saskatchewan, Canada, has in such abundance.

For 1910 years the demand has been increasing—steadily, surely, irresistibly; in lean years and in fat years the demand has been there, will always be there, so long as the world and its people endure. Hoagland had to create a demand for his product; so had Mennen and the others; they did it by advertising. The chief product of the Hanley Plains is the only case on record where the consumers, alone and unaided, created the demand entirely by themselves. Nature demands that its children shall be fed, and since the dawn of the first day the inhabitants of the world have depended on Nature to provide the means whereby they shall live. Hanley possesses that greatest gift in the treasure-house of Nature—a fertile soil—a fertile soil, moreover, which is especially adapted to raise the product which above all others the people of the earth must have and cannot do without—WHEAT; and wheat of a quality unsurpassed. As the name baking-powder to the people of the United States of America suggests Royal, so does the name WHEAT suggest No. 1 Hard, and the mind at once annihilates space and travels to the home of that world-wide commodity—that priceless gift of a fertile soil—Hanley, in Saskatchewan, Canada. In every country of any size there are variations in climate and in soil conditions which make some particular districts more suitable than others for the purposes which the farmers require. In respect to soil and weather conditions, and also in regard to rainfall,



THE FARM BUILDINGS OF H. E. LOE, 8 MILES FROM HANLEY. HE HAS MADE GOOD FARMING HERE—WRITE TO HIM.

the Hanley Plains have been greatly favored, never having had a crop failure since wheat was raised upon its plains.

1903 was the banner year of immigration into the Hanley district. Since then its farmers have met with a degree of success which has made them independent. And why not? Owners are they of some of the finest land that lies out of doors. An even climate, a sufficient rainfall, a good market, but above all a soil of wondrous fertility, has enabled them to realize their ambitions. Broad acres crowned with comfortable homes are theirs. Herds of cattle and of horses graze in their pastures. They are content, as you too will be, if you listen to the call which brought those others here—the call of the land. And such land, Hanley land.

1903 was indeed the banner year. Immigration into the district was unprecedented in the history of the West. Land almost at once advanced beyond the figures at which the speculator could realize a quick profit and large blocks went out of the market. Consequently, before long the stream of immigration was directed to other quarters, where cheap land still could be obtained.

Mr. J. J. Hicks, a prominent land cruiser of Minneapolis, in a recent letter to friends in Hanley, makes the following statement, which we reproduce:

"I have spent the past twelve months inspecting lands for large land companies. During that time I have travelled over nearly every State west of the Mississippi River. I have inspected lands in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, and am satisfied that the man who wants to grow wheat or engage in mixed farming can make more dollars to the acre on the Hanley Plains, for the money invested, than any other place on the map. You may ask why this is so. It looks this way to me. Four years ago, if a man were seen anywhere west of Winnipeg and was asked where he was going, he would say Hanley; or if he were asked where to go to, he was told Hanley district. In consequence, large tracts of this

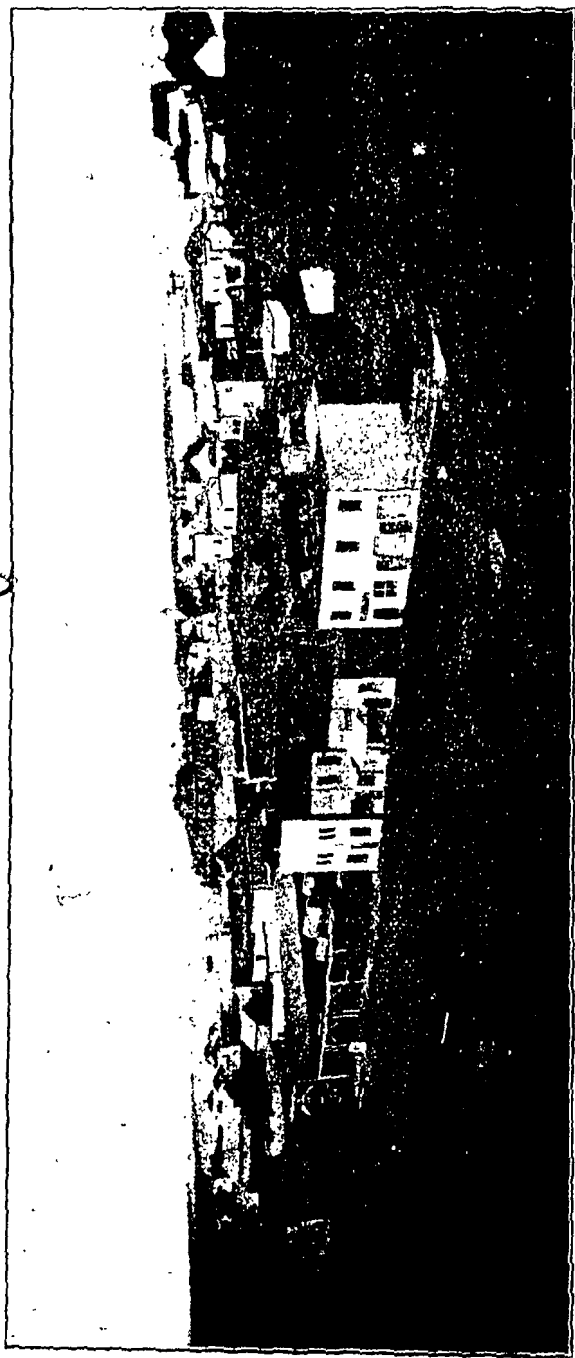
land changed hands many times, until prices reached \$15 to \$20 an acre and became too high for the speculator to handle. Large blocks were too hard to secure at any price, so that the big operators looked for cheaper lands, which they found in Southern Alberta. They bought out there, spent their money advertising that locality, got their agents busy, sent special cars with cheap rates to that country, got everybody talking Southern Alberta, and consequently nearly all hustling real-estate men headed in that direction. Every eye was centered West. I don't want to be understood to say that these buyers made any mistake, or that Southern Alberta is not a wheat-growing country, but this much is a fact, that the settler in Southern Alberta pays more for land located as in the Hanley district, close to towns with good schools, elevators, churches and telephones, by many dollars per acre, than he need, for better land can be bought in the vicinity of Hanley at lower prices by far—raw prairie being offered for from \$12.50 to \$20 per acre. Land in other localities has been increasing steadily, because of more dense settlement. Milestone, south of Regina, boasts of selling \$75 land. It's no better than Hanley land, and J. H. Ames not long ago sold his farm in the Milestone district for \$35 an acre and purchased land which he claims is better, six miles west of Hanley, improved and with buildings on it, for \$23 an acre, and another piece even nearer town, all improved, for \$18 an acre. Goose Lake district, west of Saskatoon, shouts about \$50 land. It is no better than Hanley land. Indian Head land sells for \$60 and more. People whom I have talked to from there say Hanley Plains are better, more moisture and water being easily obtained. I believe that any man who wants to buy good land close to a good town, can find what he wants in the Hanley district and save himself more money than he could by buying in any other district in the Canadian West."

The land is here—here around Hanley, on the C. N. R., midway between Regina and Prince Albert—much of it virgin soil, that has yet to feel the plowshare, waiting

your labor, waiting for you to grasp the opportunity before another steps before you, waiting for you to provide the wheat that all the people in all the world must have and cannot do without. In Iowa and Illinois first-class farm land is selling for about \$200 an acre. In Saskatchewan, first-class farm land is selling between \$15 and \$75 an acre, and in the Hanley district for from \$12.50 to \$40 an acre. In 1890 the same land could have been bought, and was bought, for from \$1 to \$4 an acre. Who can predict what this land will be worth in 1920? Is it reasonable to suppose that the year 1910 marks the final high-water mark in the value of land? The best of land—the kind of land that a farmer wants and is willing to look for—the kind of land we have here in the Hanley Plains. It positively is not. We have land here—here around Hanley, on the Canadian Northern Railway, midway between Regina and Prince Albert—land in abundance, of an amazing fertility, stretching to the north, to the south, to the east and to the west—land ready, land waiting—waiting for your plows. Are you interested? Will you come and see? We have only told you what, on inspection, you yourself will admit to be the truth. Delays are dangerous. Write to-day to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Hanley, Saskatchewan, for any further information that you may desire. DO IT NOW.



Smith Library

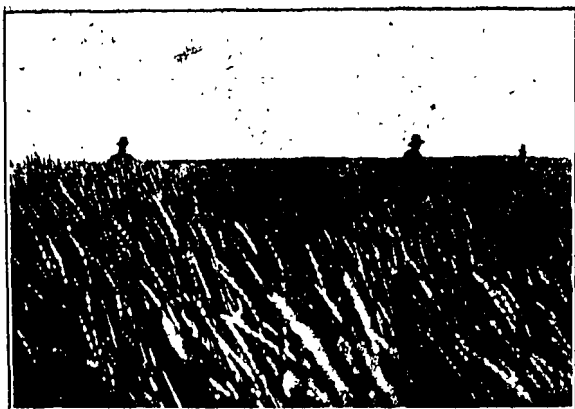


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BUSINESS SECTION OF HANLEY, APRIL 1910.

Hanley, Saskatchewan, its Beginning and its Rise

*Being an actual illustration of what
small beginnings lead to when back-
ed by a fertile soil, a good climate
and a demand for wheat*

The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company were responsible for opening out the Hanley Plains, and in the year 1902 they started operations by sending a land cruiser to the townsite of Hanley, which was their property. In June R. P. Pentland arrived with a load of lumber and erected the first building in Hanley, which was used by his employers as a stopping place for the landseekers. He was the first man to dwell within the limits of the town, and upon the day on which he first set foot on what is now the town of Hanley, nothing of a town existed save a siding overgrown with grass. He stood there and looked around him, but nothing was to be observed save the prairie, unfolding its vast expanse of green, stretching away to meet the sky line, untouched by the hand of man. To the west it extended in an unbroken expanse 27 miles to the banks of the South Saskatchewan River, and in all that huge plain the only sign of human habitation were the homesteads of R. P. Hamilton, Geo. Laurence and E. S. Ballard. That fall, M. Grimes and F. B. Gaines moved in and took up land. These few men constituted the entire population at one time of what is now the Hanley district. These men would in all probability be glad to answer any enquiry directed to them, as they are all still in the district. Mr. R. P. Pentland had his choice of a homestead in a district where he was practically the first man on the ground, yet it was not until twelve months later that he took one up, as he was doubtful of the Hanley district. It was an unknown quantity—untried, unbroken prairie. No one knew what it was capable of; no one dreamed that in



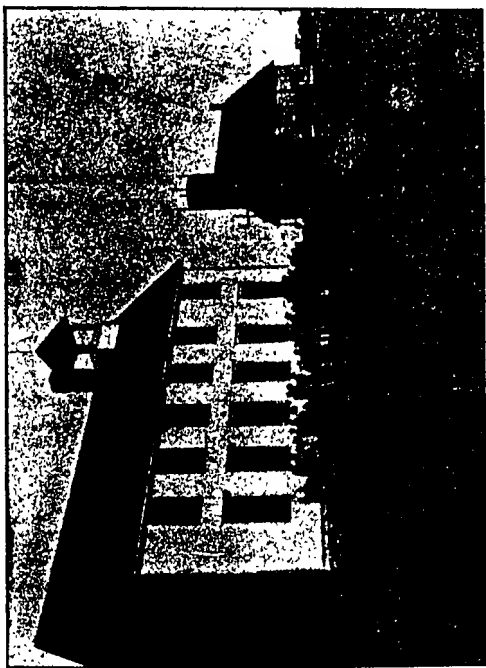
One of the wheat fields near Hanley which yielded
45 bushels to the acre

seven short years the Hanley Plains would occupy the position it does to-day. The homestead he finally selected was only half a mile from the townsite of Hanley, and is to-day worth \$40 an acre. The district that in 1902 was avoided by the Manitoba land seekers, in 1909, produced more wheat than much larger districts in Manitoba, has never had a crop failure, and in 1908 supplied the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan with 20,000 bushels of wheat, at the price of \$1.20 per bushel, to be used for seed wheat in other districts in the Province.

First-class improved land close to town is worth from \$20 to \$40 an acre, and unimproved land from \$12.50 to \$18 an acre. In April, 1910, a quarter section, 14 miles from Hanley, was sold on crop payments, with 55 acres broken and with a stable and house on it, with a cash payment of \$240, for \$17 an acre. There are innumerable chances as good and better than this, awaiting the man who may not have much money to make a cash payment on a half or quarter section, but who has an outfit and who is willing to work and who would make a suitable person to whom to sell land upon crop payments. There are several half sections of as fine land as any on the map within five or six miles of Hanley that can be bought for less than \$20 an acre,

land that has from 100 to 200 acres broken, with buildings and wells, upon easy terms, and some of it upon the crop payment plan.

The same class of land close to a town in Iowa or Illinois is worth, in a good farming district, from \$100 to \$200 an acre, and when the Hanley Plains have become as thickly populated as districts in Iowa and Illinois and other central States, is it not reasonable to suppose that the land around Hanley now selling



Hanley's school, now superseded after only four year's service by \$16,000 brick school, such has been the rapid development.

at from \$12.50 to \$40 an acre will sell at the prices now prevailing in the central States? If one considers what has been accomplished in the Hanley district in seven short years, during which land advanced from practically no value to the aforesaid prices, with only about a third of the available agricultural land in the district settled upon, one can be pardoned at putting this date at a not too distant year.

In the spring of 1903 a box car was installed at Hanley as a depot and a section of land in its vicinity served as



THE LATEST SCHOOL BUILT IN HANLEY AT A COST OF \$16,000.00.

freight sheds. In a few weeks that section was covered with tents, machinery, live stock and household effects of the advance guard of the land-seekers. They came from every Western State, from Eastern Canada, from Manitoba, and from the ends of the earth—farmers, bankers, lawyers, physicians, laborers, heads of mighty corporations—holding on to the hand-rails, crowding into the baggage and freight cars, enduring anything so that they might reach Hanley, the jumping-off place of the land-seeker. Every description of man came crowding into the limited shelter to be had in Hanley, sleeping on the floor, or on the prairie, anywhere that offered room for their tired bodies, but all buoyed up with the spirit of optimism and urged on by the chance to secure cheap land. In that year large blocks of 10,000 acres were sold to speculators for \$4.50 an acre, and single sections for \$7.50 an acre. But only for a short time. Across the prairie the land seekers drove, and all around as far as the eye could see stretched the Hanley Plains—smooth, fertile, virgin prairie—waiting for their plows. It all looked good and it all was good. The Hanley Plains are now, in 1910, famous wherever wheat is raised as a wheat belt second to none; but there are yet many, many sections of as fine land as any on earth, still untouched by the plow—sections that are owned by speculators scattered all over the North American Continent, from New Orleans to Nome, who do not farm the lands they own, but who in 1902 and 1903 appreciated the chance for a sound and profitable investment and are now willing to sell out at from \$12.50 to \$20 an acre and realize a large profit on their investment.

Mr. John Andrews, of Nora Springs, near Mason City, Iowa, in the fall of 1909 visited Hanley and purchased a section of raw prairie, ten miles west of town, for \$12.50 an acre. He owned 200 acres of land six miles from Nora Springs, and he went back home and sold this land for \$200 an acre and brought 14 head of horses, his furniture and machinery, in March, 1910, back to Han-

ley, and settled down to make a new home. Mr. John Andrews' address is Hanley P. O., and anyone may learn if he is satisfied with the change by writing to him. Mr. J. Andrews is a man who has farmed all his lifetime. He saw our wheat fields, and our wheat, and our soil, and what we had done in only seven years, and in his short stay of a few weeks, gained for himself some idea of the great future awaiting the men who bought land on the Hanley Plains while yet the price was within the reach of the men of moderate means.

In the spring of 1903 the town-site of Hanley took shape and grew out of the prairie, and few towns ever had a larger territory tributary from which to draw trade. From 100 miles to the east and west, and for 40 miles to the south and 10 miles to the north, the people came. No wonder the town grew and its business men prospered. Up till the fall of 1908 Hanley was undisputed Queen of the Plains, till the railroads, forced by the growing needs of the country, built lines to the east and to the west, and farmers who had up till that time dealt in Hanley visited the towns on the new road, a full day's journey nearer to them. The Hanley Plains still bear that name, however, and Hanley still remains the market town of the farmer for 30 miles to the east and 20 miles to the west, 10 miles to the north and 18 miles to the south. Hanley wheat shipments average half a million bushels annually, and exceeded those of 1908, when Hanley was the only wheat-shipping point in the district. Business in Hanley in 1909 exceeded any previous year by over \$100,000, and was well above the half-million mark in imports for retail purposes. Hanley to-day possesses four elevators, two hotels, three banks, four livery barns, five general stores, three hardware stores, a bakery, two fruit and confectionery stores, two restaurants, a newspaper, two blacksmith shops, an iron foundry, two physicians, a veterinary surgeon, a lawyer, four implement dealers, a jeweller, a dentist, two lumber yards, two pool rooms, a bowling-alley, barber-

shop, merchant-tailoring business, a gentlemen's furnishings business, a furniture store, a milliner and a dressmaker's establishment, two drug stores, masons, carpenters, butchers etc., that make up the population of a good live town. Hanley has three churches—Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist—while the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church also hold services. Hanley has a fine Opera House, also used for dances; good tennis courts, a large new skating and curling rink, a strong town band and the best race course and athletic grounds in the Province. In the summer, baseball, tennis, football, and lacrosse matches are held, while Hanley's annual celebration is attended by horsemen from all over the West.

A lake of clear, fresh water, only four miles from town, provides for the swimmers.

The following lodges have strong followings in town and in the surrounding district, the members meeting in Hanley: Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Oddfellows, Independent Order of Foresters, Loyal Orange Lodge, and the Modern Woodmen of America, having a camp of almost 100 members.

Hanley has also a long-distance, a local and a rural telephone system, sidewalks, soon to be replaced with cement ones, and one of the finest schools in the Province, erected at a cost of \$16,000. It is the headquarters of a detachment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and has a Dominion Lands Office with a permanent agent in charge. It is also the county town of the Hanley constituency, and the home town of the member of the Provincial Legislature. It has fine stores, with large and varied stocks, and farmers come long distances over good graded roads to do their buying in Hanley, where they have always experienced fair treatment at the hands of the Hanley merchants. The object of this book, however, is not to exploit Hanley, but to bring before you the advantage of accepting the opportunities still afforded in the Hanley district, and inasmuch as

Hanley owes its prosperity entirely to the success which has attended the farmers around it, the fact that Hanley has prospered proves in itself that the farmers in the district around it, the famous Hanley Plains, have prospered equally as well.

We have already invited you to visit us and prove the truth of what we have told you, and we once again extend that invitation to you, confident that if you come with the desire to possess the best farm lands on earth you will have your desires fulfilled.

If further information is desired, a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trade will be promptly answered. Take advantage of this great opportunity offered you. Do not hesitate. **DO IT NOW**, before another beats you to it.

What Pioneers think about Hanley Plains

*Being a number of letters from
settlers in the district*

The following letters have been received from farmers in this district who learned that the Hanley Board of Trade were about to publish a booklet regarding the fertility of our farming lands. We can vouch that nothing but the bare truth is put before you in these letters, and a conversation with the writers would soon convince the most skeptical that the Hanley Plains are all that the letters represent them to be and more. No doubt a communication to any of the writers would receive courteous attention:

Sec. 8, Tp. 31, R. 4, West 3rd P. M.

Hanley P. O., Sask., 7th Feb., 1910.

To Whom it May Concern:

I will try to give a true statement of this prairie. I have lived here for nearly eight years, and I have raised seven good fair crops. I think we are in the centre of the best wheat belt on this continent. I have kept well posted for the past eight years about the crops in other parts of Western Canada, and in the States as well, and I find the climate more natural to mature the crops here, as it is an even temperature that holds the grain in check and keeps the straw green till the berry gets plump and heavy. I have farmed in Iowa and in Minnesota, near Windom, but my greatest success has been here, where I find the climate good, land cheap, and money more easily made than in older settlements. This prairie is only one-third settled. Water is got at from 20 to 100 feet. If you want land come up here; you cannot do better anywhere that I know of, and I have seen a few places in my time.

*Yours truly,

E. S. BALLARD.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

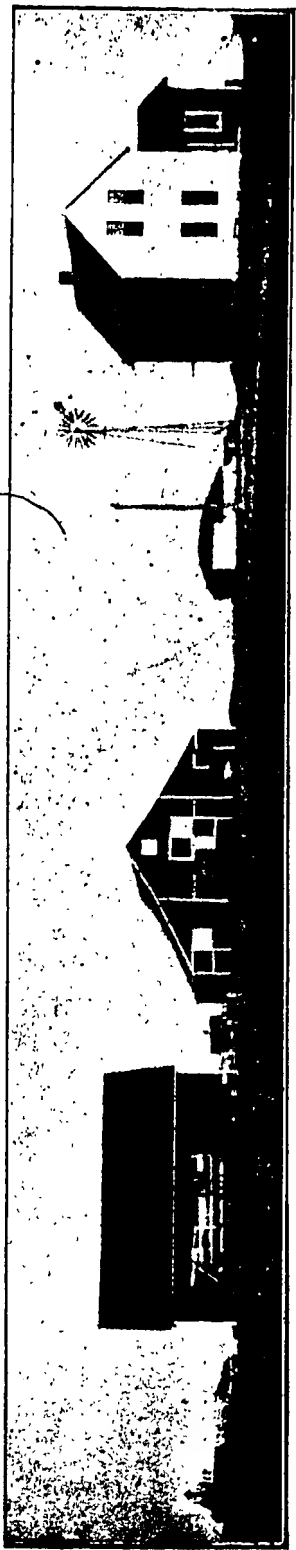
Sec. 32, T. 30, R. 6, W. of 3rd P .M.

Hanley, Sask., 28th Jan., 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I came to this part of the country in Jan., 1905, from Wawanesa, Manitoba, and before that from Campbellford, Ontario, and homesteaded 18 miles west of town, and meeting with success was able to buy more land. My crops during the years I have farmed here have averaged 22 bushels to the acre in wheat. I consider the soil and climate in this district is most suitable for raising a first-class grade of wheat, the general grade having been No. 1. In 1909 I had almost 9,000 bushels of wheat, which graded No. 1 and sold for 88 cents per bushel in Hanley. Naturally, I am well satisfied with this district and intend to hold on to what I have, as from my experience of over ten years' farming in Canada, I do not think I can better myself by going elsewhere.

Yours truly,

W. S. BURGESS.



THE FARM BUILDINGS OF T. BOHRSON AFTER 4 YEARS WORK. ANOTHER WHO HAS MADE GOOD

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Sec. 32, Tp. 30, R. 7, west of 3rd P.M.

Hanley P.O., Sask., 31st Jan., 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I came from Moodt Co., S. Dakota, three years ago and homesteaded about 22 miles from Hanley. I soon bought another quarter, as I liked the looks of the land here. Four years ago I could have bought Sec. 31 in this township for \$7 an acre; to-day I cannot buy it for \$20 an acre. I think this is as good a farming district as you can get, and I never lost a crop since I came here. This is a healthy country, and no place for the doctor. I have never felt better in my life than since I came to the West. I have had an average of about 22 bushels to the acre in wheat during the time I have farmed here. In 1909 I had 4,700 bushels of No. 1 wheat, which I sold for 85 cents per bushel. I am well satisfied with this district, and have no hesitation in recommending any farmer to buy land in this district. If he cannot make money here he cannot make it anywhere.

Yours truly,

GUY DERDALL.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK
ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Sec. 30, T. 30, R. 3, west of 3rd P. M.
Hanley, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—I came to this district from Aurora, York Co., Ont., and bought the above section with the crop on it for \$25 an acre, and would not sell for less than \$30 an acre, as I am close to the town of Hanley, where I have a good market for all my produce. Unimproved land is selling near my farm from \$20 to \$25 an acre, but in some cases speculators are offering land for about \$15 an acre, and it's good land, too.

Yours truly,

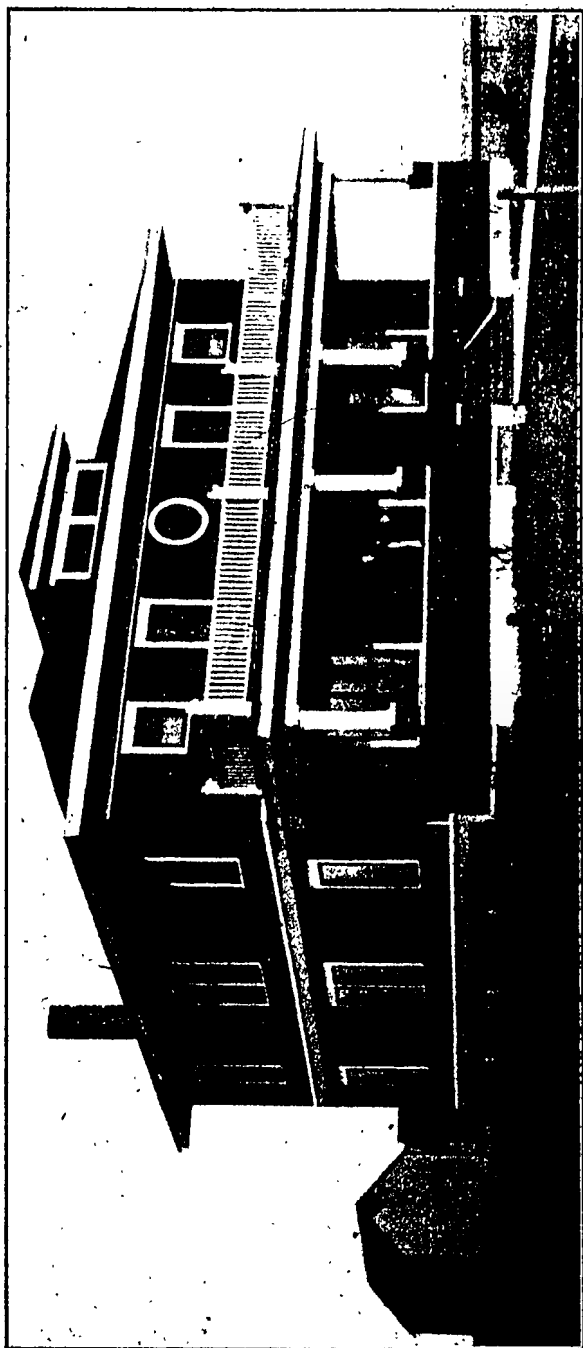
J. R. WALKER,

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Hanley, Sask., 3rd February, 1910.


Gentlemen,—

My first trip to what is now Hanley district was in April, 1902. I wish to say that my trip to the western country was to find my son who had moved into the district a short time before, and after some little travel I found my son and three other settlers eight miles west of where the prosperous town of Hanley now stands, my son's wife being the only white woman in this grand country at that time. After I had taken a good look around the country, my son and his wife asked me what I thought of it and if I thought that they could make a living here by farming, and did I think that settlers would soon come in around them so that they would have some lady neighbors. I told them that I thought this was one of the grandest farming tracts of land that I had ever seen, and if they worked and managed well they could not help but prosper. When I left my home in Minnesota my youngest son wished me to stay up in this country till he could come and see it, and I waited, and when he came up and looked it over he thought it was a grand country, and asked me what I thought of it. I told him that he had the correct idea of the country. He then said he wanted to come and settle, as he thought he could do much better than in Minnesota. We started for home, and that season sold our land, and in the spring of 1903 came back to the Hanley



THE BUILDINGS OF T. LAWRENCE, WHO IS FARMING A SECTION OF LAND

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS



district with the determination to invest all we had and build up a home, in which we have had a grand success. When the train pulled up to where Hanley now stands, I found quite a change; the railway had put in a side-track and had a box-car for a station house. An hotel and lumber yard, and in a few days a second lumber yard were started. Land seekers and settlers came on every train, and the building up of the town began in grand old style. To-day we have an up-to-date town, with telephone system through the town, and also west through the farming district, which is most thickly settled, with the intention of extending the line as the settlement of the country demands. I have farmed in Ontario, North Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba, and I have grown the best average crop in the Hanley district. I think the Hanley district is the hub of the wheat belt of Western Canada. There is a large amount of very fine wheat land, that can be got cheap and on easy terms of payment in this district. Anyone wishing to get cheap lands in a good farming country would do well to come and look over the Hanley district and settle down to farming and become one of our prosperous farmers. If he works and manages well he cannot help but prosper, as the yield is good and the price good. Join the grain growers and you will have better prices yet.

Yours,
THOMAS LAWRENCE.

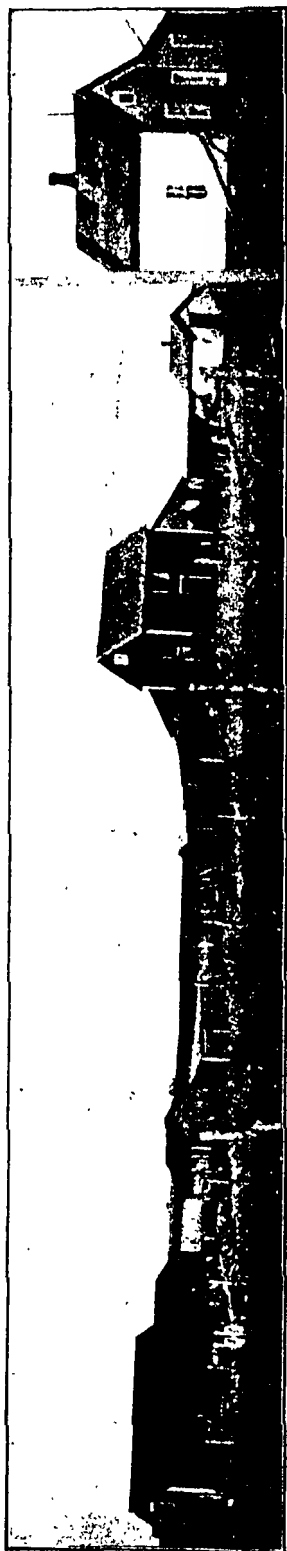
Write this man, he will be glad to give you information.—Ed.

W. half Sec. 16, T. 31, R. 4, west of
the 3rd P. M.

Hanley, Sask., 4th February, 1910.

I was raised in the State of Wisconsin in a timber district. I followed the logging for several years, and found it hard work and low wages, so I finally made up my mind to come west. I landed in N. Dakota on the 28th of March, 1895, started to work on a farm and followed it up till 1899, when I made entry on a homestead in Cavalier County with the intention of farming myself, but as I stopped and figured the average yield of crops in the past five years I saw that I was not able to purchase horses and implements and keep up my payments, so I hired some breaking and rented it out. In 1902 I proved up my homestead by paying \$1.25 an acre to the Government. On January 10th, 1903, I crossed the boundary line at Snow Lake, and purchased a ticket for Winnipeg, seeking for a Canadian homestead. I went 250 miles east of Winnipeg in the Rainy Lake district, but was not satisfied with the land. I then started back to Winnipeg, and went west. I arrived in Regina on 24th March, 1903, where I met hundreds of people from all over the world, seeking Canadian homesteads. On March 27th I boarded the north-bound train for Hanley, where I had a good look round the country which certainly looked good to me. Hanley at that time had a population of about five people and one building, used as a post office and boarding-house, Dominion Land Office, and general store. I remained there till spring opened, then I made entry on a homestead in the spring of 1904. I purchased a yoke of oxen and started breaking and broke 60 acres that season. In the spring of 1905 I purchased horses and settled down for good. My first crop of wheat averaged 35 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat, which gave me great encouragement for the future. Twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre has been the smallest yield I have had in the Hanley district. I am prospering and well satisfied with the Canadian West.

A. L. WAUNCH,



The farm buildings of D. M. Dilly. Read what he says of the district.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Hanley, Sask., 12th April, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I landed in Hanley 19th May, four years ago, and moved on to my homestead, three miles west of town. Broke land and sowed oats on the breaking and raised 800 bushels. Oats were sowed after 1st June. The next year I rented 180 acres and sowed to wheat, raising 4,800 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat. I have been very successful here and have never raised less than 18 bushels to the acre, and have had as high as 32 bushels to the acre. This is a better country to farm in than Southern Minnesota. I came from Blue Earth County, which is one of the banner counties of the state. I have had a small plot of red clover alsack and also alfalfa and they do well. I am sowing 10 acres of alfalfa this year. I would not return to farm in Minnesota again. As to climate anyone who has spent a winter in Southern Minnesota will much prefer the Hanley winter. I raise tomatoes and corn in my garden, and many other farmers here are doing the same thing, and I believe that soon we will be exporting corn from this district. I am here to stay, and will not leave.

Yours truly,

D. M. DILLY.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Hanley, Sask., 8th April, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—In compliance with your request I will say that I came to Hanley in 1902, buying some land and taking a homestead. I decided to make this place my home and since then I have remained here and engaged mainly in farming. During this time I have had more or less crops each year, and have obtained good results from all. Some of the fields have returned crops which were, as I consider in comparison with other localities I am familiar with, very good, the average being about 20 bushels for all classes of wheat. That is new land, fall plowing and stubble, summer fallow being about the same as new land. The season of 1909 I had nearly 25 bushels all around. I am glad to say that I am more than pleased with the results of my efforts here, and think that it will be difficult for any person to locate in a district where the settlers will do better than they have done in the Hanley district. I think one of the best reasons for my conclusion is the fact that the older settlers are the ones who appreciate the values of our lands most, and that they are the ones who are buying the best and highest-priced lands that are being sold here now. I can also say that lands, both wild and improved, can now be obtained near Hanley at prices which must show a good profit to the investor in a very short time.

Yours truly,

HARRY L. MARTIN.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

Sec. 16, T. 31, R. 4, W. of 3.

To the Hanley B. of T.:

Hanley P. O., Sark, 1st Mar., 1910

I came to Hanky in 1902 and at that time was worth about \$2 000. I took a homestead and bought a half section at \$7 an acre, four miles N W. of Hanley. The first three years I did my homestead duties and worked as a carpenter. I have had five crops of wheat; the last was 20 bushels to the acre and my average has been 21 1-2. I have 370 acres ready for crop this spring. I have nine good work-horses and all implements from a tooth pick to a threshing machine. I consider my land worth \$30 an acre. One of my neighbors refused \$32 an acre for his land. I have good hopes and intend to stay here.

Yours truly,

FRANK FILK.

WHAT PIONEERS THINK ABOUT HANLEY PLAINS

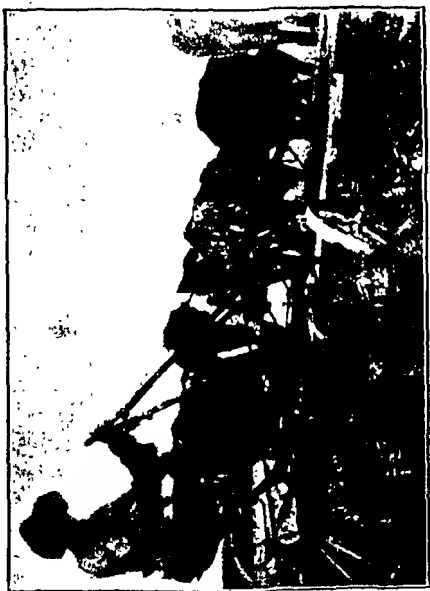
N.E. 14-31-4, west of the 3rd P. M.

Hanley, Sask., 8th April, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I came from Langford, S. Dakota, in 1903, (before that I was in Andrien, Minn.) with about \$800. I now own nearly one thousands acres of land, and am buying more right along. The best wheat crop I have had here was 32 bushels to the acre, and the poorest crop 16 bushels to the acre. I figure I have made anyway \$20,000, and I have made it farming. So can anyone else who will work. This is the best farming district in Saskatchewan, and I would not leave it. No one needs think we have to rough it here. I have a \$3,000 house and all the society I want.

Yours truly,

N. L. STANGLAND.



How many laid the foundation for a fortune. Read Clarence Moscrip's letter.

A letter from a graduate of the Federal Business College, Regina, who graduated this year and who came to the Hanley district without one cent of capital.

Hanley, Sask., 11th Feb., 1910.

Gentlemen,—I arrived at Hanley, Sask., in the fall of 1903, to perfect my entry on a homestead, about nine miles S. E. of town, that had been selected for me by my brother. Settlement was sparse and the land appeared wild and not extra good. Not having enough money to go ahead and break, I worked in the woods near Prince Albert that winter. I came back to the homestead in the spring for about three months, and then went out with a surveying party, and after seven months returned to the homestead and lived on it that winter. The following spring I hired 75 acres broken and put up additional buildings. During the summer I was employed at carpenter work in the vicinity. I then purchased three horses and prepared my land ready for the seed. I put 70 acres in wheat and broke 40 more, which I put in flax and oats. The wheat yielded 25 bushels to the acre; oats about 40, and flax 22 per acre. My brother, who had the adjoining homestead, came out the winter of 1906, and the following spring we succeeded in putting in 170 acres of crop, having added more horses to our outfit. The grain that year did not grade as high as the previous year, but the yield was much the same. The 1908 crop we held for the spring market, receiving \$1.04 per bushel, thus making it one of the most profitable years, but 1909 surpassed all, both in yield and grain, and almost equalled the high point in price, thus making it the banner year of our experience. I consider that a fair valuation of our property, including land, horses, etc., and wheat unmarketed, would be \$20,000. This is a splendid result of six years' work, and a success that cannot be surpassed in any other agricultural country by one who had to begin without any capital.

Yours truly,

CLARENCE MOSCRIP.

The Spirit of Hope in the Land of Promise

There are in America to-day several hundred millionaires, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, and every one of them no matter in what particular line of business he engaged, made his money by selling something at a profit. In Hanley we sell wheat. Compare Hanley in 1902 with Hanley in 1910. The U. S. A. owes its rapid rise in commerce to the fact that within its domains lay nearly all the fruits of the earth, and many of its minerals. The U. S. A. has a population of nearly 80 million people, and is fast requiring its total cereal crop for its own needs. These statements point to one fact: that the Hanley products will be required in ever-increasing quantities each year. In 1909 we raised 500,000 bushels of wheat, one of its products. Western Canada has long been called the last great west. Hanley Plains are part of it, and for several years an ever increasing stream of settlers from all parts of the world have been attracted to it by the lure of the certainty of a comfortable independence. Freedom of action or freedom of speech alone may be independence of a kind, but unless its possessor has also a certain amount of current coin the principal comforts and a large part of the satisfaction will be wanting. Hanley farmers have the current coin. Comfortable independence with a cheerful hope of partaking in the riches which every dweller in the Hanley district instinctively feels some day awaits him might be said to be typical of the spirit of the Hanley farmer. Already in most cases if he is not absolutely independent he can see the day of his emancipation from the bonds of debt within measurable distance, and so great is the all-prevading spirit of prosperity that his mind travels along the space of a few days to the day when his independence has become so assured that it verges upon the edge of wealth. The Hanley Plains have been responsible

for more wonderful changes than turning prairies into wheat fields. They have taken men from all over the world who have been buffeted and beaten in the struggle of life and instilled into them a hope that the future after all contains something for them. Their greatness and their grandeur have transformed the beggar and the parasite into workers and men. They have taken the weak and the unhealthy and made them strong and well again, and they have done it by the help of the one and only great panacea—hope; hope realized, the greatest spur to human endeavor is a product of the Hanley Plains which at once is found by every newcomer. They cannot escape it; it is in the atmosphere; it shines from every face they see around them, and from the youngest child to the oldest grey-haired man, part of its infectious spirit is soon imparted. Who can resist it? And soon the drooping shoulders straighten and the dispirited expression gives place to one of hope—hope in the future; hope for a realization of the ambitions which perhaps for many years lay dormant have been revived again by the spirit of hope on the Hanley Plains; indeed a land of promise. On every side the newcomer as he travels through the district sees what the spirit of the land of promise has already accomplished, and if he tarries by the way and meets the farmers in their homes he will learn still further from their own experiences of what this new spirit which has entered into him will lead him to. Success and failure—the one word speaks of hope, and the other of despair. You may travel far round Hanley and not meet with one who despairs. Success is too common. It has come to all. It has brought in its train prosperity, independence, the refinements of life, the culture of education, and the spirit of hope accomplished this, the spirit of hope which led to prosperity. This in but a few years, while the Hanley Plains but stirred gently, roused by the hands of its children, not yet has their full might been put forth. Their acres each year yield more and more of the treasures of a fer-

tile soil; each year their farmers welcome amongst them friends and countrymen from the lands that they themselves once knew, rejoicing that they have sought them out to share in their prosperity. The chances are so many and the opportunities so great, here in this fine district of Hanley, with hundreds and hundreds of acres of land awaiting the settler to extract their wealth. Wealth which is no sooner taken from them than Nature lavishly replaces. Opportunities for independence and prosperity; the independence and prosperity which you have longed for, fought and struggled for, wherever you have foregathered, all await you here; here around Hanley where wheat is King, where land is cheap and abundant, where the climate favors the farmers, and where poverty is unknown. Come to Hanley and prove for yourself what has been told you, or write to-day, at once, for such information as you may desire to the Secretary of the Hanley Board of Trade, Hanley, Saskatchewan, Canada.





Shewitt Library

THE
University Press
LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

